

over to the Government of the United States; and the Government of the United States agree to receive for the use of, and pay over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts their respect-

ive portions of said fund; and further to pay and satisfy said States respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received therefor, from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St Croix and the St Lawrence River, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described, from the source of the St Croix to the river St John; and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said River, and along the river St Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Polenagomook; and from the outlet of said Lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands, and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be the maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the channels in the river St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Island, and of the Barnhart Island; the channels in the river Detroit, on both sides of the Island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights and obligation of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the Slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article: copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave Trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes, the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and Her British Majesty shall, upon mutual requisition by them, or their Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other: provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively; to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive.—The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.

The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratification shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth

day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ASHBURNTON, [SEAL]
DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

OXFORD,

For State Senators.

JOHN W. DANA,
VIRGIL D. PARRIS,
LEE STRICKLAND.

CUMBERLAND,

THEODORE INGALLS,
CHARLES MILLETT,
CHARLES HUNT,
JAMES STROUT.

For County Commissioners.

JAMES OSGOOD,
JONATHAN B. SMITH,
ISAAC N. STANLEY.

OXFORD,

CUMBERLAND,

RICHARD GREENLIEF,
CHARLES HANNAFORD,
EZRA TOBIE.

For Clerks of the Courts.

JOSEPH G. COLE,
CHARLES COBB.

OXFORD,

CUMBERLAND,

ELBRIDGE GERRY,
AUGUSTINE HAINES.

For County Treasurers.

LEVI STOWELL,
JOHN W. SMITH.

ARE YOU ALL READY?

The election is at hand. Next Monday the people of this State will have an opportunity to show, at the ballot boxes, how highly they estimate the principles and acts of modern Federalism under the garb of whiggery. Will the people of Oxford bear this in mind, and will the Democracy come forth in their strength and show their decided disapprobation of such principles? The shouts of victory are heard in favor of the people in every State where elections have been held for some months past. Whiggery or modern federalism is receiving its death blow by the people on all hands. Their impious frauds and false promises are being visited upon their devoted heads. To the work, then, freemen of Oxford. To the polls, one and all, on Monday next, if you have the interest and honor of our State at heart. Fail not to rally around the standard of Democracy, and triumphantly elect to the gubernatorial chair, that tried and able friend of the people's rights, JOHN FAIRFIELD. Let the watchword of every Democrat be "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" and let them live up to it by attending the Polls on MONDAY NEXT.

"ONE MAN'S VOTE"

We hear much now-a-days, says the Maine Democrat, about 'one man's power'; and we'll relate a conversation to which we listened a few years ago, at a public house in Haverhill, Mass., that shows conclusively that every man has a power, and also the importance of every man exercising that power on the day of election.

Says one man to another, sitting close by him, 'I was the man that made Judge Morton, Governor of this State, this year.' 'How so?' very earnestly asked the other. 'I'll tell you,' said the man, and thus went on. 'On election day, I was doing a job work at Nashua, N. H., and feeling rather poor, I had made up my mind not to go home 15 miles to vote; think my vote, counting one, would not amount to much. So I reasoned myself along until about two hours of closing the polls, as I thought, when all at once, it came into my head, that I had voted for the Judge 10 years, and we had had a long pull of it, and I had ought to go home and vote for him this year—perhaps we shall save him. The more I thought of it, the more I felt it impressed on my mind as a duty to go and throw my vote. After a few thoughts of this kind passed through my head, I made up my mind to go. I ordered a horse and wagon and drove home, and with scarce a moment to spare, got my vote into the box. My vote was the last, and if it had not been for my vote, Judge Morton would not have been elected; that is as clear as preaching.' The man was correct as far as one vote was concerned, as it was one vote according to the decision of the Massachusetts Legislative committee on elections that made Morton Governor.

There cannot be too much importance placed on one vote; and if any of our readers are shuffling off individual responsibility, let him refer to the case of the worthy example set by the working man of Massachusetts, and always do likewise.

The remark of Matthew Carey, that "Federalism rises as the country sinks" is as true and just when applied to the federal party of the present time, as it was in its application to the federal party of 1812-14. Every day confirms the truth, that the present whig alias federal party can stand only upon the ruin of the country and the destruction of the constitution. The question to be decided by the people of this country is simply, which shall stand, the whig party or the country—one must fall. The whig journals openly declare that "the Clay party is based on protection and distribution united, and that, if this bond be sundered, the party will be utterly and instantly destroyed." And to preserve their party, they are ready to sacrifice every interest of the country, to involve it in an embarrasment and to destroy its Government and Constitution. And the people have got to choose whether they will sustain their sacred institutions, or a corrupt and unprincipled party.

The nominations for County Commissioners in this County were accidentally omitted in our last number. They will be found in their place this week.

ARE YOU ALL READY?

The party opposing the present administration of Maine, has taken the field, as the Clay party, and its success in the approaching State election would be hailed as a Clay triumph, and as a popular endorsement of the doings of the present Clay Congress.

Have the Democracy taken, or are they taking the proper steps to avert a result so shameful and disastrous? It is now but one short week to the election, and is every necessary preparation made or making? Are there not divisions, which need to be healed? No measures necessary to circulate the truth? No steps yet to be taken to ensure a full republican poll?

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The Democracy is safe when it is active, and safe only upon that condition. We ought never to go into an election, with an idea that we can afford to lose anything. We must carry every Senator and every Representative where we are strong enough to do it; and we must get every vote for honest JOHN FAIRFIELD, which it is in our power to obtain.

It is not to be disguised, that in consequence of the feebleness of the hostile pressure upon our ranks, and the general want of political excitement, we are peculiarly exposed to the danger of divisions. In some sections of the State, these divisions are known to be alarming. What may not be apprehended from an artful and active enemy, under such circumstances? That same enemy carried the Legislature in 1840, by a minute and secret organization, operating upon every doubtful district. Who can assure us that there is no such organization, in full efficiency, at this very moment?

Union, harmony and concession! In this sign we can conquer, and in this spirit let us go into the battle. In solid columns let us move to the field, and so baffle the arts of our lurking foe.—TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT"
THE REVOLUTION—WHIGGERY WHEIGHED IN THE BALANCE; AND FOUND WANTING.

Democracy Every-where Triumphant!!! Since the organization of the federal and State governments, nothing has happened to try the stability of our free institutions like the struggles of the United States Bank, to obtain a recharter; and its subsequent death throes, spreading private and public bankruptcy, throughout the length and breadth of the land. In its progress, instead of establishing the credit system, or any kind of credit, it prostrated individual credit, the credit of the States, and last, though not least the credit of the nation.

During the last Presidential election, the whigs undertook to wink the Bank question out of sight; but it was the real question after all, on which the knowing ones fought the battle. As soon as the curtain had fallen on part the first, which had been played with unbounded applause, the scene was instantly changed, and it soon rose again, amidst shouts and hisses, displaying upon the stage, all the insulting insolence and falsehood of Bank advocates, presidents, cashiers, and clerks. The hisses prevailed, and they have been driven off, but they have not abandoned their infamous Bank projects. They are still resolved to battle for a National Bank. Other ostensible issues will, of course be made, but the real fight will be for a Bank.

The Land Distribution and a high Tariff will be hitched on the tail of the Bank scheme, and will probably be made the most prominent measures in the Presidential canvass; but let no one be deceived in this matter. The Bank is the real, and vastly most important question at issue. The whigs know very well, that their Tariff and Distribution schemes, standing alone, can be repealed within short periods from their enactment; but if they can get a Bank Charter of fifty millions, for fifty years, by raising a hue and cry about *ruined rights*, and by purchasing up members of Congress and newspapers, alanoche Nicholas Biddle, they hope, by alternate threatening and coaxing, to subvert the people, and prostitute all future legislation to the monied interests.

During the electioneering campaign of 1830-40, it is well known that the whigs did not dare to make the Bank, with its train of obnoxious measures, the issue. They raised the battle cry, against the sub treasury, the specie circular, gold spoons, the management of the Florida war, a standing army, "an army of two hundred thousand office-holders," and hard times, while they promised high prices to the seller, low prices to the purchaser, and "ROAST BEEF AND TWO DOLLARS A DAY TO THE LABORER." By these deceptions they persuaded the people to turn the Democrats out of power, and to put them in. Then came out the truth. An extra session of Congress, containing a whig majority of full forty in the House of Representatives, and nine or ten in the Senate, was called to give the country the blessings of a National Bank. The people were undeceived; and every election that has taken place since, has been decisive of the *foe of the deceiver*.

Maine that gave Harrison 111 majority in 1840, in 1841 gave a democratic majority of 10,000! The Banner State, Vermont, that gave a coonskin majority of 14,000, could not elect the federal candidate for Governor by the people, in 1841, and he was barely saved in an election by the Legislature; and will be entirely defeated, probably, this year.

Massachusetts gave Harrison 20,500 in 1840, and in 1841 elected the federal candidate for Governor by the meagre majority of 800, out of 100,000 votes.

Connecticut gave Harrison 6,300 majority, and in April 1842 the Democrats carried the State triumphantly.

New York gave Harrison 13,300 majority in 1840, and in 1841 returned decided democratic majorities to both branches of her legislature, by a popular majority of 14,000 votes.

New Jersey which gave a whig majority of 2,300 in 1840, in 1841 gave a popular majority for the democratic candidates.

Pennsylvania gave her electoral vote to Harrison in 1840, and in 1841, elected the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of 23,000.

Maryland, which gave a federal majority for Harrison of 4,000 in 1840, gave a democratic majority of 600 in 1841, and elected a democratic Governor.

Virginia gave her electoral vote for Mr. Van Buren, though her Governor and Legislature were Federal. But she has dismissed her unfaithful servants and elected a majority of Democrats to both branches of her Legislature.

North Carolina gave a majority of 13,000 in 1840, and had a coon majority of 36 on joint ballot in her Legislature last year. This year she has just elected to her Legislature, a Democratic majority of ten in the Senate and sixteen in the lower House.

Georgia gave a whig majority of 13,000, in 1840, and had a coon-skin Legislature. In '41 the Democrats swept the State by a majority of 4,000, carrying large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

Mississippi gave a hardcider majority of 2,500 in 1840 but in 1841 the Democrats carried every thing, by a clean sweep.

Louisiana, gave a whig majority of 4,000 in 1840. In 1842, she elected the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of 1,600.

Tennessee which gave 12,000 majority for the whigs in 1840, was about balanced in 1841; and is now doubtless Democratic.

Ohio gave a hardcider majority of 23,000 in 1840. But in 1841 she gave a popular majority for the Democracy, and returned a democratic majority to both branches of her legislature.

Indiana gave a coon-skin majority of 14,000 in 1840, and in 1841 and 1842 she returned a decided democratic majorities, on joint ballot to her legislature.

Michigan gave a hardcider majority of 2,000 in 1840; and in 1841 elected the Democratic candidate for Governor by 5,000 majority, returning only one or two whigs to her legislature, where they had a majority on joint ballot the year before, electing a U. States Senator.

Twelve of the above States gave a decided majority of the electoral votes. The other five will probably come right on the next trial.

DEMOCRATS OF MAINE, LET YOUR MAJORITY OFTEN THOUSAND OF LAST YEAR BE INCREASED TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND ON THE 12th INST. Keep the ball a moving, in the right direction.—F. Argus.

BETTER TIMES OF WHIGGERY.

We may now consider ourselves in the midst of the "better times" of Whiggery. Gen. Jackson has been quietly domiciled at the Hermitage these five years past. Mr. Van Buren is at Kinderhook. Benton, Buchanan and Calhoun—all the Democratic Ogres have vanished. The Veto—the Specie Circular—the Sub-Treasury, are as dead as ducks in a poultry yard, after the visit of the fox. And yet what's the matter? Where are the better times of whiggery?

The real Simon Pure Clay Whiggery, if it has not its own President, has its Senate, House of Representatives, and pap-suckers, in almost every good office in the country. The reins of state have been in their hands full six months. The Distribution Bill—the Loan Bill—the Bankrupt Bill—their darling schemes—are all in the full tide of experiment. If they have not a National Bank, it is not because they have not unitedly the powers to make one. And yet—where are the better times of whiggery?

Since whiggery came into power, the following events have transpired: More bank frauds have been committed than were ever known before.

Bank failures have been more frequent.

Money has been scarcer than before.

Prices of produce have fallen.

Prices of labor have fallen.

Prices of stocks have fallen.

Prices of real estate have fallen.

Individuals have repudiated.

Banks have repudiated.

States have repudiated.

Citizens are bankrupt.

Corporations are bankrupt.

States are bankrupt.

The Government is bankrupt.

These are the ingredients, gentle reader, which constitute the *better times* of whiggery. Look over the whole country. Look at the proceedings of both Houses of Congress. Look into those various chronicles, the Clay Whig Journals, and answer. Are not these the *better times* of whiggery? Are we not in the very midst of the Federal paradise? Is not this the Websterian golden age?

Men may be sceptical about predictions—but seeing, tasting, and feeling, are arguments that an ass can understand.

Farmers—as you sell your grain at inconsistent prices;

Mechanics—as you fail to collect the proceeds of your hard earnings;

Manufacturers—as you behold your spindles idle;

Merchants—as your consumers are daily decreasing;

Tenants—as you suffer under distress warrants; Landlords—as you see your houses empty and your rents falling;

Bethink yourselves!—these are indeed, the "better times" of whiggery. Bought experience is said to be the best—and the American people are now paying great prices for theirs.

ANOTHER INVASION OF TEXAS.—Further intelligence from Galveston, Texas, has been received at New Orleans. Gen. Reis, with 4000 Mexican, has commenced marching towards the Texan frontier, where the authorities were adopting vigorous measures of defence. Two Mexicans, who were taken prisoners, state that an invasion was in preparation, and that Santa Anna's orders were to take no prisoners!

If Messrs. Case and Kingsbury don't leave off quarrelling and trying to get the democracy of Cumberland by the ears, the best thing that can be done is to return them both to Massachusetts.—Bangor Democrat. Them's our sentiments.—Saco Democrat. And ours, to a T.—Oxford Democrat.

Election of Maine!

In only TEN DAYS from this time, you will be called upon to decide into WHOSE HANDS shall fall the Government of your State.

MOMENTOUS INTERESTS hang upon the decision.

Will you continue the present party in power, with JOHN FAIRFIELD at its head; or will you revive, by the election of EDWARD ROBINSON, the dynasty of 1841 which GERRY-MANDERED THE STATE, checked you in respect to the County Officer Bill, and admitted paupers to vote, and held the LONGEST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE EVER KNOWN?

For remember, that the SAME MEN who ruled in 1841, have nominated Edward Robinson, and, if he is elected, will rule him and you in 1843.

And remember too, that he himself, both when in the Legislature, and in Congress, has *always* gone with those who have gone furthest in federal measures, is an OLD AND PROFESSED FEDERALIST, and has never wavered in supporting both the odious State dynasty of 1841, and the COONSKIN DYNASTY at Washington.

Will you, in short, reverse the decision you made only a year ago, and RESTORE THE EXPELLED BOURBONS to power and place?

Another gubernatorial candidate is also presented for your consideration, in the person of Gen. Appleton. In respect to him, it will be sufficient for all of you who love your country, to know that Gen. Appleton, when in the Massachusetts Legislature, VOTED FOR THE CALL OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION, and is to this day, an UNREPENTING, FURIOUS, AND BIGOTED FEDERALIST.

National questions also depend upon the decision you will make on the 12th instant, because the party who have nominated Edward Robinson for the office of Governor, have also taken the field as the supporters of Henry Clay for the next Presidency, and as supporters of the acts of the present Clay Congress.

Examine carefully the doings of the roan skin Congress, and then say whether you are willing to do any thing, which would be hailed as an approval and endorsement of their conduct.

LET IT NEVER BE FORGOTTEN!

That after holding an EXTRA SESSION of 100 days, they have already completed NINE MONTHS of another session, thus making out six months of extra as well as extraordinary legislation, at a cost to you of NEARLY A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

That, according to a recent Report of J. Q. Adams, drawn up expressly to defend and gloss over their acts, "no reduction of expenditures has been prescribed," although they promised it, and that "AN ADDITION OF AT LEAST FIFTEEN MILLIONS" (really eighteen millions,) has been made to the public debt "in the course of eighteen months, since the inauguration of President Harrison."

That the Treasury has been bankrupted by their extravagance, and that you daily hear of the discharge of laborers from the public works, with three or four months' pay IN ARREAR!

That they have attempted to alienate the revenues of your public domain, while imposing ENORMOUS TAXES UPON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

That their great employment has been to devise ways and means to "head" the President, and to connect with important laws, such odious provisions as would compel him to veto them, for the purpose of creating EXCITEMENT, CONFUSION, AND DISCORD.

That while refusing to refund to the patriot JACKSON, an unjust fine imposed upon him by a vindictive judge, they have endeavored to pass a law to pay to the heirs of the traitor HULL, a large sum of money under pretence of salary due to him as Governor of Michigan after he had surrendered it to the British.

That under the name of a "remedial Justice Bill," they have passed an Act to prevent the States from trying and punishing British soldiers and officers, who under circumstances like those of the attack upon the Caroline, may BUTTER AMERICAN CITIZENS IN COLD BLOOD.

That by these and various other acts, which it would require columns to enumerate, they have disgraced the Government, destroyed public and private credit, infused a spirit of distrust into all the affairs of life, caused the deepest and most general distress instead of the "better times" they promised, and have made this great country a scene of the MOST UNIVERSAL AND MOST UNPARALLELED SUFFERING.

And let it never be forgotten, that in respect to the great question of

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

they have played fast and loose, and notwithstanding all their professions never intended to pass a tariff, and NEVER WOULD HAVE PASSED ONE, had it not been for Democratic votes.

That it was never the intention of their GREAT LEADER, Henry Clay, that any tariff should be passed, and that it was only by the OVERWHELMING FORCE of public indignation, that his followers in Congress, and then only a portion of them, were DRIVEN into its SUPPORT!

And then mark HOW FALSE IT IS, that the Democracy were ever unwilling to vote for and sustain a really useful and protective Tariff. Observe them, in both houses of Congress, making and supporting proposition after proposition, which would have given the best, possible protection to your industry.

And finally observe that the desire of the Democracy to give you protection, was so STRONG, and so SINCERE, that rather than lose it altogether, a large portion of them voted at last, in favor of the Bill which has passed, obnoxious as it is, and without their votes, it would have been defeated by OVERWHELMING MAJORITIES.

And let it be remembered, that in so far as this Bill is a bad one, and in so far more especially, as it oppresses the great shipping interests of your State, as Mr. Evans admitted that it does, the federal party is solely responsible, and that

the Democracy will correct and amend. And mark the course this bill was taken. THE CASTING SPEAKER!

On the other hand, BY THE CASTING CRATIC SENATE! Under these circumstances

the DEMOCRACY to go to the polls SUPPLYING, in SOLID AND ALL, to sustain the Democracy of a and West have accepted will the

STAR! forfeit all its honors supinely to the emboldened ORGANS! Brush up your minds make ready FOR A Age.

WEBSTER AD Mr. Webster, in a dary should be sum prospective and an that even whig go critical. Mr. Web

"It was among doubt that the right in the United States from the first, that to him hardly to real question."

er and more energetic government in the should stand upon the present. It was some his share of the run the line of 178 and to vote for it who had the lead in fairs, would tell the matter must be settled fourth of July next, according to the treaty country, and then reapplause from the g

FINAL PASSAGE.

The House, on the with the Senate's amendment sent a message that he had approved another message, with the Veto Message, minutes, and adopted by laid upon the Speaker's Whig members looked the Whig members w The President requested the of the House. I would adjourn about

Retrenchment. Congress resolution the other of Congress, books, fe Session will be paid \$

The reputation for messenger despatched Rhode Island to demand of New Hampshire, re to report that Mr. Dor

The Chronicle says, but firmly and decided sition, and stated to ward, by mail, his res to Samuel W. King and.

It is reported that a Gov. King, a few days marked 'Exec. Dept., Hampshire' and direct W. King acting as Governor King or Governor King or Hubbard and put into

TO TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Officers w law required to mal their respective town County Attorney, a Secretary of State second Monday of

We would also importance of cons make all returns in provisions. Every turns of votes are can be no excuse for chises voters. Bu

We hardly belie Monday morning, somewhat doubt th "The following no of a letter received lic officers from Cl fought between the 'The extra says the wounded. The G two hundred men'

St. Stephen, At al accident. It is record the most m or happened in this Wednesday morning was preparing to go and in the act of fusce across his arm ed, and awful to heavy charge of sh wife, passing thro immediate death. M ny two years of Hanson, of Lincol died about four ye

responsible, and that

[illegible]

Norway, July 11th, 1812. 11 10

100th Aug, Sun 1942. 18

bulletin, May 20th, 1912. QWO 11

Norway, June 18, 1844.
 7sept44

and for sale cheap, by
H. W. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7copl
Flour, Corn, Pork, &c. &c.
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale cheap for cash,
by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, July 11th, 1842. of 10

current year, hereby forbids all persons harboring or assisting him on his account or on the account of said wife, his having made suitable provision for his support, and will pay no debts of his contracting for his future living free from unreasonable cause.

AFRICA PATRICK
30

Hartford, June 17, 1842.

To whom it may concern.

ERASTUS may certify that 1 this day give to my son William M. Cushman the remainder of my time, trade and act for himself, I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts he may contract after this date.

THOMAS CUSHMAN

Witness—ERASTUS HICKSON.

of Boards—one Calif.
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Assignee.
 Bridgeport August 22d, 1842. 3w17

NOTICE.
 ALL persons indebted to the
 subscriber, authorized by **NOTICE**
 or **ACQUITTANCE**, are requested to
 settle the same **unconditionally**
 with **W. L. GOODNOW.**
 If to
 Aug. 15, 1842.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
 THE subscriber will sell his stock of MISCELLANEOUS
 BOOKS very low. Now is the time for PUR-
 CHASERS.
 W. L. GOODNOW.

